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# World Production and Trade

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly  
Roundup

WR 41-88

Oct. 13, 1988

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

## GRAIN AND FEED

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY May Increase Wheat and Wheat Flour Exports for 1988/89. Reports from Brussels now indicate that the European Community (EC) Commission has raised its 1988/89 export target for wheat and wheat flour to about 17.5 million tons, with further increases in the allocation for exports possible as the season progresses. Last year the EC exported 14.5 million tons. Recently, the EC reportedly has sold large quantities to the USSR, Algeria, Egypt and Poland, all at prices around \$140 per ton. Many buyers from these and other importing countries appear relatively confident of being able to purchase further quantities from the EC at similar price levels.

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SOVIETS Report Grain Harvest Figures. As of October 3, small grains and pulses were cut on 103.1 million hectares and threshed on 102.5 million (94 percent of the sown area). Corn-for-grain had been harvested from 2.7 million hectares (427,000 hectares more than by the same date a year ago), according to a report by the USSR State Committee for Statistics. Winter crop seeding had been completed on 36.1 million hectares (93 percent of plan) and fall plowing on 74 million hectares, as of October 3. The report also gave harvest progress for other crops: sugarbeets, 55 percent harvested; sunflowers, 68 percent; potatoes, 90 percent; and vegetables, 61 percent.

## OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

PORTUGAL'S New Labeling Requirement May Restrict Soybean Oil Imports. A new Portuguese law requires that some labels for edible vegetable oil containers indicate "oil for dressing and frying", while other labels indicate "oil for dressing" only. The basis for the labeling is whether or not the vegetable oil is 2 percent linolenic acid or less. Sunflowerseed oil, widely available in the EC, has 2 percent linolenic acid, so it would be labeled "oil for dressing and frying". But soybean oil, mostly from outside the EC, has 7 percent linolenic acid, so it would be labeled "oil for dressing". The new labeling requirement is based on a similar rule in France, according to Portugal's Institute of Food Quality.

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EXCHANGE RATE  
OCT 28 1988



HUNGARY Shifts Farmers to Soybeans and Rations Rapeseed Varieties. Hungarian government policies demonstrate a willingness to sacrifice production of corn, a crop for which Hungary has a comparative advantage, for the output of soybeans for which conditions are not as favorable. Also, Hungary's vegetable oil industry may have resolved the problem of fluctuating rapeseed output and quality by rationing seed varieties to farms--limiting output and assuring the right mix of rapeseed varieties for both high and low erucic acid rapeseed oils.

Hungary is an important producer and exporter in the oilseed complex. Production of oilseeds is about 1 million tons annually, including 800,000 tons of sunflowerseed and 100,000 tons of rapeseed. In 1988 Hungary's soybean production may reach 100,000 tons, up from the normal level of 50,000 tons. Hungary imports about 700,000 tons of oilseed meal annually, including 650,000 tons of soybean meal--mostly originating from Brazil and free ports in Europe. The United States supplies nearly 100,000 tons of soybean meal to Hungary. In addition, Hungary exports about 200,000 tons of vegetable oil annually, mostly sunflowerseed oil to Europe and Egypt.

#### DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

WORLD Red Meat Production Up Slightly. World red meat production for 1988 is projected to rise about 1 percent with higher pork, sheep and goat meat production and reduced beef production. For 1989, growth in red meat production will slow as lower beef production almost offsets increased pork, sheep and goat meat output. The growth in pork production will slow because of higher feed prices, while beef and veal production is projected to fall about 1 percent.

The following table presents world red meat production in millions of tons.

	1987	1988	1989
Beef and veal	44.89	44.55	44.07
Pork	58.40	59.55	60.06
Sheep and goat meat	5.55	5.76	5.88
Total	108.84	109.86	110.01

World cattle numbers fell sharply in 1987 due in large part to drought losses in India. Reductions also were caused by dairy herd culling in the EC, herd rationalization in the Soviet Union and U.S. herd culling because of poor producer returns. During 1988, some recovery in herd numbers is expected. While slaughter of culled cattle resulted in record beef production in 1987, production is projected down slightly in 1988 and again in 1989 as herd rebuilding begins.

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	Cattle and buffalo numbers			Beef and veal production		
	-----million head-----			-----million tons-----		
	1987 1/	1988 1/	1989 2/	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/
Canada	11	11	11	0.98	0.98	1.00
United States	102	99	98	10.88	10.76	10.07
Argentina	52	51	51	2.70	2.57	2.50
Uruguay	10	10	11	0.28	0.31	0.33
EC	82	79	78	8.06	7.67	7.55
E. Europe	37	36	37	2.59	2.49	2.49
USSR	122	121	120	8.29	8.40	8.55
Australia	24	24	24	1.55	1.55	1.53
New Zealand	8	8	8	0.56	0.54	0.55
World 3/	1,037	1,024	1,030	44.89	44.51	44.06

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Total of 51 countries.

World hog numbers fell over 7 million head in 1987, largely because of Chinese herd culling. During 1988, numbers are again projected to fall largely because of herd reductions in the EC. World pork production had been expanding at over 2 million tons per year until 1988 when growth is projected to slow to 1.2 million tons. In 1989 expansion is expected to total only about 400,000 tons, in part due to drought-induced high feed prices.

	Hog numbers			Pork production		
	-----million head-----			-----million tons-----		
	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/
Canada	10	11	11	0.94	1.00	1.02
United States	51	54	56	6.52	7.11	7.07
EC	104	104	101	12.08	12.13	12.12
E. Europe	75	74	75	7.37	7.21	7.28
USSR	80	77	78	6.32	6.50	6.70
Japan	11	12	12	1.58	1.61	1.63
China	337	328	328	17.80	18.20	18.40
Total 3/	748	741	740	58.40	59.56	59.97

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Total 38 countries.

World sheep numbers are up in large part because of the increased demand for wool which is reflected by record prices. In Australia, 1987 wool prices were more than 100 percent above 1986 levels and they have continued to be strong into 1988 despite record wool production levels.



	Sheep numbers			Sheep and goat meat production		
	-----million head-----			-----million tons-----		
	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/	1987 1/	1988 2/	1989 2/
China 3/	166	180	188	0.69	0.80	0.88
Australia	159	165	171	0.59	0.59	0.62
New Zealand	69	64	65	0.58	0.57	0.54
USSR	142	141	142	0.91	0.91	0.92
World total 4/	862	873	889	5.55	5.76	5.88

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Includes goat numbers. 4/ Total includes 30 countries.

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USSR Milk Production Continues To Rise. In the Soviet Union, milk production in 1988 is forecast at 105.5 million tons, 2 percent above 1987, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow. Cow numbers at the beginning of 1988 were reported at 42 million head, down 1 percent from 1987. Milk output per cow is forecast to increase 3 percent in 1988. Total output and output per cow are forecast to have growth rates in 1989 similar to those of 1988 as Soviet authorities continue to emphasize higher yields rather than herd expansion to reach their goals on dairy product availabilities.

In 1988, approximately half of the 2-million-ton increase in milk production is forecast to be used in manufacturing; consequently increases in output of major dairy products will be modest. Butter production in 1988 is forecast to total 1.76 million tons, up 1 percent, while cheese production at 865,000 tons is essentially unchanged. Forecasts for 1989 call for growth of 2 percent in butter and 1 percent in cheese output. Production of all dairy products continues to be hampered by milk quality problems due to a lack of refrigeration, transportation and processing equipment.

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PORTUGAL'S Milk Production Rising. Portugal's milk output in 1988 is forecast at 1.28 million tons, up 2 percent from 1987, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lisbon. The number of cows in milk, 393,000 for 1988, is up 1 percent and is forecast to continue to increase in 1989 as some producers appear to be building their production bases in anticipation of EC-imposed farm-level quotas. Other measures to increase milk production include importation of improved genetics, government financial and technical assistance, and management improvement on the part of producers. For 1989, milk production is forecast to increase about 3 percent.

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## COCOA

Record WORLD Cocoa Bean Production Forecast. World cocoa bean production for the 1988/89 (Oct/Sept) season is forecast at a record 2.29 million tons, 7 percent more than last year's revised outturn of 2.14 million tons. The reasons for the higher forecast stem principally from government cocoa production policies carried out in many countries during the past few years. Expanded area, rehabilitation of old plantations, new tree varieties with increased density of trees per hectare, higher grower prices and other incentives have boosted world production dramatically.

In West Africa, the forecast for 1988/89 is 1.3 million tons, 9 percent more than the previous year. In Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer, the forecast of 700,000 tons is 8 percent more than last year's record crop. The increased output reflects expanded tree-bearing area, an increasing number of trees reaching peak production and good weather. During the past year, the government announced its intention to stiffen policies that discourage the expansion of cocoa area; a 1984 policy had proven ineffective. The producer price, about 72 percent of the world price, was maintained throughout the 1987/88 season. For the next few years, cocoa production in Cote d'Ivoire is expected to continue to grow as more new trees come of age and younger trees advance to their optimal producing years.

In Ghana, the forecast for 1988/89 is up 25 percent from last year's crop which was hurt by bad weather. The government increased grower prices in spite of falling world market prices. The trend is expected to be upward, although it is doubtful the production goal of 300,000 tons by 1990 will be met. Some cocoa areas burned in 1983 and replanted in 1984-86 have begun to produce. The Ghanaian government hopes to expand production by a combination of price incentives, improved transport and technical assistance for producers. Cameroon's 1988/89 cocoa crop is forecast to decrease slightly from the record 129,000-ton 1987/88 crop due to a shortage of fungicides and pesticides. A probable increase in damage from insects and black pod disease could occur if these chemicals are not properly applied. Funding for these chemicals may be restored later this year. A parastatal group (SODECAO) has been making special efforts to plant trees, distribute fungicide and spray insects. They distribute free fungicide to farmers and provide credit for back-pack sprayers.

In Nigeria, where production has been boosted by a continuation of relatively high local prices, the 1988/89 forecast is 10 percent above 1987/88. High farm prices for cocoa, resulting from the the 1986 devaluation of the naira and abolition of the Cocoa Marketing Board monopoly, encouraged Nigerian farmers to intensify cultivation, apply chemicals and clear and rehabilitate formerly neglected farms. However, local processing industries are operating at low profit margins and finding it difficult to pay the higher price for cocoa. Nonetheless, three new processing factories are planned by private entrepreneurs.



SOUTH AMERICA'S cocoa production forecast for 1988/89 is 563,100 tons, 2 percent more than last season. The forecast for Brazil of 400,000 tons is unchanged from last year. The size of the upcoming (October-April) main cocoa crop in the state of Bahia is forecast at 180,000 tons, and Bahia's temporao crop and production in other areas is expected to account for the remainder. The upcoming Bahia 1988/89 main crop, as well as the 1988 temporao crop, have suffered from unfavorable weather. A hot, dry spell in March reduced the temporao harvest nearly 20 percent. An unusually cold and rainy winter reduced Bahia main crop prospects about 15 percent. Growers' low income from the sale of the relatively small 1988 Temporao crop and the high cost of inputs, including fertilizers and pesticides, did not allow adequate plantation management needed for developing a good Bahia main crop. In Ecuador, the forecast is for a return to near-normal production following last year's weather-reduced crop. Below average temperatures, high humidity and overcast weather were cited as reasons for the lowered 1987/88 crop. In Colombia, the forecast indicates a continuation of an upward trend which began several years ago. The increased output has allowed Colombia to discontinue importing cocoa and cocoa products and to become a small exporter. Larger area planted, up 7 percent in 1988/89, and improved productivity have been responsible for the increase. At the same time, Colombia is striving to improve quality in order to be classified as an exporter of aromatic cocoa. Premium prices are paid for this type of cocoa.

Central America/Caribbean production is forecast to increase slightly as no major changes are expected in the larger producing countries in this region. In the Dominican Republic, the forecast for 1988/89 is to closely match last season's excellent harvest. Increased plantings, new plant varieties and planting techniques, efforts to rehabilitate existing plantations and unusually good weather caused last season's crop to rise dramatically. For Mexico, cocoa production in 1988/89 is forecast to reach a record level of 50,000 tons due to favorable weather and higher harvested area, though up only 1 percent from last season. National industries continue to provide some basic inputs and technical assistance to cocoa growers. Jamaican cocoa production suffered severe damage from hurricane Gilbert and the 1988/89 forecast was lowered by 1,000 tons to 1,500 tons.

The forecast for Asia/Oceania cocoa production, up 9 percent for the upcoming season, continues the upward expansion that only recently attracted world attention. The current forecast is more than a two-fold increase of the level five years ago. In Malaysia, which produces 70 percent of the cocoa in this region, the forecast for 1988/89 is for a record 245,000 tons, 11 percent more than last season's previous record and five times the outturn of an average crop during the late 1970's and early 1980's. Favorable weather and thousands of hectares of cocoa trees reaching peak production are reasons for the optimistic forecast. A delegation representing the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) met with high ranking Malaysian officials to discuss the possibility of Malaysia joining the ICCO. Malaysia has declined because it is fearful that potential production and/or export restraints would penalize the country's rapidly expanding cocoa sector. Malaysia has now become the third largest cocoa producer in the world. In Indonesia the forecast for the upcoming season is for an increase of 11 percent over 1987/88--more than twice as large as five years ago.



Cocoa production for major countries and regions during the October-September crop year is estimated as follows in 1,000 tons:

Country/region	1987/88	1988/89 forecast
<b>Africa:</b>		
Cote d'Ivoire 1/	650.0	700.0
Ghana	180.0	225.0
Nigeria 2/	145.0	160.0
Cameroon	128.9	125.0
Other	50.3	50.4
Total	1,154.3	1,260.4
<b>South America:</b>		
Brazil	400.0	400.0
Ecuador	71.0	80.0
Colombia	53.8	55.0
Other	26.7	28.1
Total	551.5	563.1
<b>Central America/Caribbean:</b>		
Mexico	49.5	50.0
Dominican Republic	49.0	50.0
Other	20.0	19.0
Total	118.5	119.0
<b>Asia/Oceania</b>		
Indonesia	45.0	50.0
Malaysia	220.0	245.0
Papua-New Guinea	35.0	35.0
Other	18.8	19.0
Total	318.8	349.0
<b>World total</b>	<b>2,143.2</b>	<b>2,291.5</b>

1/ Includes marketing from Ghana. 2/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

#### PUBLICATIONS

New Backgrounders Available on Export Markets for U.S. Food and Farm Products. Just coming off press is a series of backgrounders describing market prospects for U.S. food and farm products in many countries. The backgrounders provide a market overview, describes the U.S. market position, the market's trends, major suppliers, marketing and processing systems, and requirements for packaged foods. So far, backgrounders are available for Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and West Germany. To obtain copies of the backgrounders, contact Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agricultural, Room 5922-South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250-1000, Tel. (202) 447-7937.

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# WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

The dollar ended the week of October 3 down against the world's major currencies.

Currencies	Current	Percent change from		
	rate 10/06/88	week ago 09/29/88	month ago 09/08/88	year ago 10/87
Argentine austral	14.7700	0.68	4.16	383.63
Australian dollar	1.2548	-1.77	0.92	-10.38
Brazilian cruzado	373.9800	4.79	23.96	602.45
Canadian dollar	1.2115	-0.57	-2.30	-7.44
South African rand	2.4920	0.42	3.25	21.54
Thai baht	28.9300	13.41	13.54	12.18
ECU	0.8978	-1.00	7.53	3.16
British pound	0.5903	-0.62	0.12	-1.89
French franc	6.3400	-1.01	0.63	5.40
West German mark	1.8640	-0.97	0.82	3.43
Japanese yen	133.4500	-0.67	-0.30	-6.91
South Korean won	716.4000	0.02	-0.54	-11.06
New Taiwan dollar	28.9300	0.00	0.45	-3.37

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, October 6.

## EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES

Beginning October 19 (WR 42-88), the Export Enhancement Program table will appear every other week.

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of Oct. 6, 1988, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS	
102. Kenya wheat	May 6, '88	100,000	
101. Central African Republic wheat flour	April 28, '88	40,000	
100. Benin wheat flour	April 25, '88	50,000	Sold 5,400
99. West Africa frozen poultry (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)	April 18, '88	5,000	Sold 20
98. German Dem. Rep. wheat	April 14, '88	130,000	
97. India wheat	April 13, '88	1,200,000	COMPLETE
	July 13, '88	800,000	COMPLETE
96. Peru barley malt	March 31, '88	20,000	
95. Cameroon barley malt	March 25, '88	20,000	
94. Burundi wheat	Feb. 8, '88	10,000	

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

93.	Central American countries barley malt (Costa Rica, El Salvador Guatemala, Honduras)	Jan. 27, '88	40,000	Sold 2,000
92.	Turkey vegetable oil	Jan. 6, '88	80,000	COMPLETE
91.	Algeria barley malt	Dec. 30, '87	10,000	Sold 3,300
90.	Iraq barley malt	Dec. 23, '87	5,000	
89.	Burundi barley malt	Dec. 16, '87	15,000	
88.	Lebanon wheat	Dec. 11, '87	150,000	
87.	Finland wheat	Dec. 9, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 21, '88	50,000	COMPLETE
		March 4, '88	150,000	Sold 7,500
86.	Mexico wheat	Dec. 2, '87	200,000	COMPLETE
		March 3, '88	600,000	COMPLETE (600,375)
		Sept. 27, '88	300,000	
85.	Zaire frozen poultry	Nov. 30, '87	7,000	
84.	China dairy cattle	Nov. 18, '87	3,000 head	Sold 185
		April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
83.	Bulgaria barley	Nov. 17, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
82.	Bulgaria wheat	Nov. 17, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 4, '88	200,000	
81.	Gulf countries frozen poultry (Bahrain, Kuwait Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates)	Nov. 3, '87	16,000	Sold 4,022
80.	Saudi Arabia frozen poultry	Nov. 3, '87	20,000	Sold 500
79.	Hungary barley	Oct. 30, '87	100,000	
78.	Algeria vegetable oil	Oct. 22, '87	60,000	COMPLETE
		April 8, '88	60,000	Sold 10,000
77.	Morocco vegetable oil	Oct. 13, '87	60,000	Sold 27,000
76.	Tunisia vegetable oil	Sept. 24, '87	60,000	COMPLETE
75.	Singapore frozen poultry	Sept. 24, '87	2,000	Sold 182.3
74.	Near East table eggs (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)	Aug. 27, '87	50 million eggs	COMPLETE
		April 15, '88	60 million eggs	Sold 30 million eggs
73.	Saudi Arabia dairy cattle	Aug. 27, '87	2,000 head	Sold 1,870 head
		April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
72.	Iraq barley	Aug. 10, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 28, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
71.	Brazil wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	Sold 66,000
70.	Colombia wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
69.	Israel wheat	May 29, '87	200,000	
		April 18, '88		Withdrawn

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

68. Bangladesh wheat	May 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 12, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 10, '87	300,000	Sold 194,000
67. Soviet Union wheat	April 30, '87	4,000,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 15, '87	65,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 9, '87	2,400,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 27, '87	2,350,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 29, '88	2,000,000	COMPLETE
	March 18, '88	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	April 4, '88	1,000,000	Sold 989,800
66. Turkey rice	April 3, '87	70,000	COMPLETE
65. Colombia barley malt	April 3, '87	15,000	COMPLETE
64. Iraq table eggs	Feb. 20, '87	189 million	Sold 178 million
		eggs	
	April 22, '88	96 million	eggs
63. Canary Islands poultry	Feb. 9, '87	5,000	COMPLETE
	May 10, '88	1,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 22, '88	2,000	
62. Nigeria wheat	Jan. 28, '87	500,000	
61. China wheat	Jan. 26, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 18, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 17, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 11, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 5, '88	1,200,000	COMPLETE
	April 5, '88	2,000,000	Sold 1,990,000
	Aug. 18, '88	2,000,000	
60. Iraq wheat	Jan. 16, '87	800,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 26, '87	1,000,000	Sold 862,000
59. Switzerland barley or sorghum	Jan. 16, '87	250,000	Sold 9,000
58. Poland wheat	Jan. 7, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 2, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 1, '87	1,000,000	Sold 975,000
	March 22, '88	500,000	
57. Poland barley or sorghum	Dec. 31, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 14, '87	500,000	Sold 295,000
56. Romania wheat	Dec. 23, '86	250,000	
55. Iraq poultry	Dec. 22, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 2, '87	10,000	Sold 5,000
	Nov. 25, '87	30,000	
54. Dominican Republic table eggs	Dec. 9, '86	25 million	Sold 11.1 million eggs
		eggs	
53. Zanzibar wheat flour	Dec. 9, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
52. Tunisia barley	Dec. 1, '86	150,000	COMPLETE
	March 23, '88	350,000	
51. Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates) dairy cattle	Oct. 30, '86	1,500 head	COMPLETE
	Aug. 27, '87	1,500 head	Sold 24 head
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn



EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

50.	West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gabon, Liberia, Niger, Togo) wheat	Oct. 30, '86 June 15, '87 Feb. 4, '88	345,000 185,000 50,000	Sold 288,950
49.	Dominican Republic poultry	Oct. 29, '86 Jan. 12, '88	1,500 2,000	COMPLETE
48.	Philippines barley malt	Oct. 20, '86	60,000	Sold 46,000
47.	Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86 May 26, '88	20,000 35,000	COMPLETE Sold 10,000
46.	Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	Sold 125,000
45.	Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44.	Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 130,000
43.	Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	Sold 15,300
42.	Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86 Sept. 29, 1987	30,000	Sold 23,000 Balance withdrawn
41.	Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	EXPIRED
40.	Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86 April 29, '88	3,000 head	Sold 2,985 Balance withdrawn
39.	Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86 Nov. 16, '87 June 7, '88	44 million eggs 48 million eggs 48 million eggs	COMPLETE COMPLETE Sold 25.9 million
38.	Senegal wheat	July 17, '86 Sept. 11, '87	100,000 110,000	COMPLETE
37.	India vegetable oil	July 8, '86 Dec. 15, '87	25,000 300,000	COMPLETE Sold 120,000
36.	Jordan barley	June 17, '86 Nov. 12, '86	60,000 100,000	COMPLETE
35.	Israel barley	June 17, '86 Sept. 14, '87	200,000 200,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE (206,200)
34.	Tunisia dairy cattle	April 27, '88 May 29, '86	200,000 4,000 head	Sold 30,000 COMPLETE
33.	Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
32.	Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86 March 5, '87 Aug. 20, '87	125,000 95,000 240,000	COMPLETE COMPLETE Sold 240,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

31. Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	200,000	COMPLETE (201,000)
	Jan. 5, '87	1,250,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 4, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	April 18, '88	250,000	COMPLETE
	June 7, '88	300,000	Sold 25,000
30. Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	April 18, '88	200,000	Sold 198,000
29. Morocco dairy cattle	April 16, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
	Dec. 8, '87	7,500 head	
	April 29, '88		Withdrawn
	July 7, '88	5,000 head	
		non-registered	
28. Turkey dairy cattle	April 16, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
	Nov. 18, '87	10,000 head	
	April 29, '88		Withdrawn
	July 7, '88	5,000 head	COMPLETE
		non-registered	
27. Egypt dairy cattle	April 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
	Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	Sold 3,681
	Oct. 19, '87		Withdrawn
26. Yemen poultry feed	April 14, '86	150,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 1, '87	186,500	Sold 38,968
	Aug. 31, '88		Cancelled
25. Yugoslavia wheat	April 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 7, '86	500,000	Sold 417,050
	Oct. 19, '87	500,000	
24. Indonesia dairy cattle	April 9, '86	7,500 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '87	8,000 head	COMPLETE
	Oct. 5, '87	8,000 head	Sold 4,000
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
23. Syria wheat	April 8, '86	700,000	CANCELED
22. Benin wheat (remaining 15,000 tons transferred to West Africa	April 7, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
21. Algeria table eggs	April 4, '86	500 million	eggs
	Sept. 29, '87		Withdrawn
20. Iraq dairy cattle	April 4, '86	6,500 head	Sold 6,028
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
19. Jordan wheat	March 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 31, '86	225,000	COMPLETE
	March 2, '86	350,000	



EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

18. Tunisia wheat	March 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 775,000
	Feb. 3, '88	725,000	
17. Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
	Sept. 29, '87		Withdrawn
16. Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	Sold 30,000
	Oct. 9, '87	Allocation reduced	COMPLETE
	Oct. 9, '87	50,000	
15. Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
	Aug. 10, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 11, '88	500,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 14, '88	700,000	Sold 55,000
14. Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	35,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 10, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
	July 16, '87	80,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 4, '88	160,000	Sold 34,000
13. Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 93,464
12. Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 7, '87	175,000	Sold 75,000
11. Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
	March 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 19, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 27, '87	6,000	COMPLETE
	June 7, '88	5,000	
10. Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	30,000	COMPLETE
	April 20, '88	45,000	
9. Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
	Sept. 29, '87		Balance withdrawn
8. Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 13, '87	60,000	COMPLETE (61,150)
7. Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	Sold 248,000
6. Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 9, '86	790,000	COMPLETE
	July 1, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 23, '87	1,500,000	Sold 1,080,000
5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 26, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 31, '88	100,000	Sold 50,000

-more-

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	April 14, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 18, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	Sold 16,040
3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
			(512,500)
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 29, '86	52,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 30, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	May 11, '88	1,000,000	Sold 530,750
	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	Sold 598,500
	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
1. Algeria wheat (ex durum)	wheat (ex durum) April 10, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	durum Nov. 10, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	durum March 16, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
	durum July 24, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
	durum Oct. 29, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
	wheat (all) Dec. 31, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	wheat (all) Aug. 12, '88	1,000,000	Sold 175,000

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced as of Oct. 6, 1988

Announced to Date\* 67,725,358 tons grains and products (grain equivalent)  
 560 million table eggs  
 240,500 tons frozen poultry  
 74,773 head dairy cattle  
 645,000 tons vegetable oil

Sold to Date 46,126,734 tons wheat  
 2,556,273 tons flour (grain equivalent)  
 5,960,154 tons barley  
 72,610 tons semolina (grain equivalent)  
 213,013 tons barley malt (grain equivalent)  
 319,000 tons sorghum  
 171,150 tons rice  
 188,968 tons poultry feed  
 382,000 tons vegetable oil  
 151,243 tons frozen poultry  
 69,773 head dairy cattle  
 386,816,820 table eggs

Total Sales Value: \$5,799.7 million  
 Estimated Bonus Book Value: \$3,035.4 million  
 Market Value of Awards: \$2,214.9 million

\*Does not include withdrawn programs.



Selected International Prices

Item	:	October 11, 1988	:	Change from	:	A year
	:		:	a week ago	:	ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/		\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT		\$ per MT
Wheat:						
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.10/		225.00	6.12	-0-		149.00
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%.11/		189.00	5.14	-1.00		140.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W. ....12/		188.50	5.13	+6.00		136.00
No. 3 H.A.D.....11/		203.00	5.52	-0-		160.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum11/		218.00	5.93	-30.00		166.50
Feed grains:						
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn.12/		141.00	3.58	+3.00		94.00
Soybeans and Meal:						
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....		N.Q.	--	--		215.40
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets		N.Q.	--	--		227.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal..12/		294.00	--	-0-		206.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/						
Wheat .....		142.18	3.87	+2.57		94.92
Barley.....		93.70	2.04	+1.38		54.67
Corn.....		108.66	2.76	+2.75		60.24
Sorghum.....		95.46	4.33 2/	+2.01		54.67
Broilers.....		1,359.80	--	+30.21		959.88
EC IMPORT LEVIES						
Wheat 5/.....		137.84	3.75	+1.98		208.57
Barley.....		129.35	2.82	+1.15		207.14
Corn.....		130.74	3.32	-2.45		188.12
Sorghum.....		142.37	3.62	-1.34		194.34
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....		489.00	--	+5.00		508.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/						
Common wheat(feed quality)		190.09	5.17	+0.32		182.75
Bread wheat (min. quality)		200.10	5.45	+0.34		192.36
Maize.....		200.10	5.08	+0.34		192.36
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.		190.09	--	+0.32		182.75
Broilers 4/ 6/.....		1,471.00	--	+40.00		1,541.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)						
Wheat .....		65.23	1.78	+0.11		131.72
Barley.....		75.83	1.65	+0.13		139.14
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....		614.00	--	+8.00		421.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ November/December delivery. 11/ October/November delivery. 13/ November delivery. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted.

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